FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Week in Headlines

International

State Secy. Herter predicted U.S.-Soviet accord.

Premier Khrushchev claimed output of 250 H-missiles annually in single Soviet plant.

UN Assembly Political Com. backed draft opposing French A-test.

Pope appointed 8 new cardinals.

United States

President insisted on $41 billion fiscal 1961 arms ceiling, barred reducing overseas forces.

President explored possible White House labor-management conference.

Labor Secretary ate cake hat as jobless exceeded 3 million.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Herter Predicts Accord. State Secy. Herter said Nov. 16 that he believed the U.S. & USSR would find a "common language" to settle their differences because the threat of nuclear war had given them "a common interest" in the "will to survive."

Herter, addressing a New York meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council, asserted that Premier Khrushchev had expressed the need "to develop a common language despite the ideological conflict to which he staunchly adheres." Herter said there was evidence "the Soviet leadership is reaching a conclusion similar to our own—that unless the course of events is changed & changed soon, both sides face unacceptable risks of general nuclear war, which would approximate mutual suicide."

"The main task for the negotiations that lie in the months & years ahead," Herter declared, was the creation of "ground rules" so that "the great rivalry between political systems can work itself out without exploding into thermonuclear war." He asserted that "such an explosion has been uncomfortably close"—"lately over Berlin."

Herter warned that it would take "strenuous, devoted & persistent efforts" to match Soviet economic efforts. He asserted that the U.S. had been "too much absorbed . . . in the mere enjoyment of a prosperous life behind our defensive curtain of nuclear power" and "must realize instead that the fateful competition with communism has placed a first claim on the energy & interests of us all. U.S.-Soviet competition, he predicted "will continue to be rugged . . . despite any ground rules or exchanges."

(Speaking before NATO legislators meeting in Washington, Herter declared Nov. 17 that Americans would "continue to carry our share" of the NATO defense burden. Denying rumors that the Eisenhower Administration was considering reducing U.S. military commitments overseas, Herter said there was "no change" in "our policy" toward European defense. Herter had told his Washington news conference Nov. 12 that the U.S. was studying whether European nations could undertake a "larger share of the costs of some of the defense operations in Europe" but that there was no "intention of changing any of our present [NATO] commitments.")

Red H-Missile Claim. Soviet Premier Khrushchev declared Nov. 14 that one Soviet plant was producing 250 missiles with H-warheads each year but that the USSR was "ready to sink all this in the sea in the interests of insuring peace on earth." His statement was made at a Kremlin reception for journalists & reported by Tass Nov. 17.

Khrushchev said the USSR had a nuclear arsenal with which "we could wipe off the face of the earth all our potential enemies." "They are dreadful weapons for those who would like to unleash a war," but "consequently," he said, "they are an asset in the struggle for peace." Khrushchev reiterated that "we are ready to destroy these weapons immediately if the other powers follow our example." [See p. 349F1]

German Peace Pacts Asked. A statement distributed by the Tass news agency Nov. 18 declared that the Soviet Govt. was confident of a summit agreement to "liquidate the remnants of World War II" by the signature of peace treaties with the 2 German Govts. "or with the one which desires to sign a treaty." The statement reiterated Russia's acceptance of the Western thesis that "the rights & duties possessed by the U.S., Britain & France in Berlin result from the unconditional surrender . . . of Hitlerite Germany." It denied that the USSR sought to deprive "anyone of these rights & duties," but it urged "an agreed solution of the [Berlin] question" by the wartime Big 4. The statement was in reply to remarks attributed to West German Chancellor Adenauer during his visit to Britain.

(Soviet notes to the U.S., Britain & France Nov. 11 and West Germany Nov. 13 protested that West German plans for construction of a new radio station in West Berlin would violate "the existing statute on West Berlin," which was "not part of the state territory" of West Germany and not subject to West German law. Creation of the new station, proposed in the West German Bundestag (lower house) Sept. 30, was rejected Nov. 13 by the Bundesrat (upper house) on grounds that it violated the exclusive control of broadcasting by West Germany's Laender (states).*

Acheson Sees Summit 'Danger.' Ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson warned Nov. 18 that East-West summit negotiations could become "a cover for surrender" of the West's military & political position.§

Addressing a Washington meeting of legislators from NATO countries, Acheson said the drive toward a "negotiated settlement" at the summit was based on these demands of Khrushchev: withdrawal of Western forces from Berlin, demilitarization of Germany, withdrawal of West Germany from NATO and the virtual dismantling of U.S.-backed NATO defenses in Europe.† To accept a settlement based even in part on these terms, Acheson warned, would destroy U.S. efforts to restore world equilibrium by rebuilding Western Europe economically & politically.

Acheson urged Western leaders to reject Khrushchev's invitation to confer on "terms about our own existence" and to maintain the West's defensive system & position in Berlin. He proposed that negotiations be sought to bring "the whole nuclear strategic power . . . under strict international control & limitation." The West, he said, should seek a settlement that also would insure that "the great weight of colossal land armies cannot roll across Europe or Asia, crushing all life before it."

(Speaking for the Democratic Advisory Com. Nov. 16, Acheson had

* A federally-operated Deutschland-Funk radio station was broadcasting from Hamburg under an agreement between the West German Govt. & the North German regional radio corporation. West Berlin currently had 2 radio stations—the U.S.-controlled Radio in the American Sector (RIAS) & the municipal-operated Radio Free Berlin.

§ Acheson had disclosed to a Washington seminar of reserve officers July 21 that a false alert that Soviet bombers were approaching North America had occurred in 1950, early in the Korean war. He attributed the alert to atmospheric conditions.

† Gen. Clyde N. Eddleman, U.S. Army commander in Europe, had told the Bonn Foreign Press Assn. May 7 that NATO forces based in West Germany would suffer no strategic disadvantage if they were withdrawn west of the Rhine River and Soviet forces were withdrawn from East Germany in a "disengagement" of NATO & Warsaw Pact forces. He noted that "logistically there would be very great expense" involved in reconstituting the defense system in a new area but NATO units "could move back into position within a few hours." In a statement issued through the Defense Dept. later May 7, Eddleman said he "did not in any way advocate" a withdrawal of Western forces and that such a move would have "adverse strategic" results for NATO. [See pp. 127B2, 126C3, F3, 114B2, 81B2]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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denounced Pres. Eisenhower's efforts at personal diplomacy as incapable of solving world problems. He charged: "Locomotion seems to have taken the place of policy & action. When the Administration comes to the end of its wits, everybody starts moving around . . . but the results are not impressive.") [See pp. 349B3, 318D2]

Adm. Jerauld Wright, NATO Atlantic commander, warned in an address to the NATO legislators that the USSR would have operational missile-launching submarines within a year. (Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, U.S. chief of naval operations, had told newsmen Aug. 17 that he believed the USSR already had submarines capable of submerged launching of guided [air-breathing] & ballistic missiles.)

UN Unit Vs. French A-Test. A draft resolution urging the UN General Assembly to ask France to refrain from testing nuclear weapons in the Sahara Desert was approved by the Assembly's Political Com. Nov. 12 by a 46-26 vote (10 abstentions). The draft, sponsored by Arab-Asian nations, was backed by the Arab-Asian & Soviet blocs but opposed by the U.S., Britain, France & Latin American states. It urged the Assembly to expressed "grave concern" at the projected French A-test and to recall the UN's "special responsibility" for "the health, safety & well-being of the dependent peoples of Africa, threatened by such tests."

A 2d draft resolution, introduced by Britain & Italy Nov. 10 and approved by the Political Com. Nov. 12, called on France to join in any international agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests and to "take account" of views on the projected Sahara tests expressed before the committee. This draft was supported by the U.S., Britain & most NATO nations.

A 3d draft resolution, presented Nov. 13 by Irish External Affairs Min. Frank Aiken & approved by the Political Com. Nov. 16 by a 66-0 vote (13 abstentions, including France & Soviet bloc nations), called for international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear armaments. It urged (1) the 10-nation disarmament talks scheduled for Geneva in 1960 to consider the matter; (2) an agreement by non-nuclear powers to refrain from acquiring atomic weapons; (3) agreement by the nuclear powers not to give atomic arms to other nations.

Major statements made before the Political Com. on the subject of the scheduled French atomic tests:

British State Min. David Ormsby-Gore Nov. 5—France planned to detonate "what is commonly called an atomic or A-bomb," not a hydrogen bomb, in its 1960 Sahara test; Britain was satisfied that the French tests would pose "no danger" to Nigeria or other areas of British Africa.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Lodge Nov. 9—France planned to test "a small nuclear device" with "full safety precautions . . . several hundred km. from the nearest population center"; there was little risk in such a detonation.

Soviet Rep.-to-UN Mikhail D. Yakovlev Nov. 9—A French nuclear test would menace the current improvement in East-West relations; the USSR's suspension of nuclear tests was conditional on a similar Western suspension (he did not say whether the USSR would resume tests if the French detonation took place).

Indian delegate V. K. Krishna Menon Nov. 6—The French test was "merely a way of finding a place in the atomic [powers] club"; it was "inimical to world peace" & contrary to world public opinion.

De Gaulle Defends Test. French Pres. de Gaulle asserted Nov. 10 that "France, in equipping herself with a nuclear weapon, will render a service to world equilibrium" rather than be guilty of destroying the current nuclear balance.

Addressing newsmen in Paris, de Gaulle asserted that French possession of nuclear weapons could prevent a great-power agreement to dominate the world. "Who can say," he asked, "if in the future, the political background having changed completely, . . . the 2 powers ['Anglo-Saxon' & 'Russian'] having the nuclear monopoly will not agree to divide the world" or to "crush" it? "It is possible to imagine that on some awful day Western Europe should be wiped out from Moscow & Central Europe from Washington," he said.

De Gaulle rejected world pressure for French adherence to U.S.-British-Soviet pledges to refrain from nuclear tests on grounds that "both powers have collected a stock of knowledge through tests . . . that allows them, without [new tests], . . . to improve almost infinitely their nuclear armament." France, he said, would not "renounce atomic arms for herself while others have them & make enormous quantities" of new ones.

(Appearing on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation," French Amb.-to-U.S. Hervé Alphand asserted Nov. 15 that France had refused to permit stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons on French territory only because there was "no global strategy plan" for the use of these weapons "to defend the West.")

Herter Vs. Extended A-Ban. "Serious doubts" were expressed by State Secy. Herter Nov. 12 as to the advisability of indefinitely extending beyond Dec. 31 the U.S.' unilateral suspension of nuclear tests.

Herter told a Washington news conference that he favored extending the U.S. test suspension for "a matter of weeks" and only while Western & Soviet delegates to Geneva negotiations on an international A-ban agreement "were still talking." Herter expressed hope that Soviet delegates to the Geneva talks would agree to review U.S. data on the detection of underground nuclear explosions "so that from the scientific point of view we would have a common understanding as to what existing instruments were capable of doing" and "the number of inspections [of suspected test-ban violations] that might be made."

Pres. Eisenhower had told newsmen Nov. 4 that an apparent Soviet agreement to examine U.S. detection data had given the Geneva talks "a new impetus."

(The USSR's agreement to participate in a U.S.-British-Soviet technical study of U.S. detection findings was made conditional Nov. 4 on Western agreement to retain the detection system recommended by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts as the basis for the new study. Western delegates rejected the Soviet condition. A compromise basis for the proposed technical study was referred to the U.S., British & Soviet Govts. for approval Nov. 13.) [See p. 349D3]

Truman Asks New Tests. Ex-Pres. Truman called Nov. 8 for immediate resumption of underground U.S. nuclear tests to prevent the USSR from gaining the lead in the nuclear arms race. In an NANA article, Truman urged Americans to abandon the delusion that a suspension of Western atomic tests would lead the USSR to agree to controlled nuclear disarmament. He welcomed French plans to test a nuclear device and urged that France be invited to participate in joint East-West nuclear tests suggested by British Foreign Secy. Lloyd. [See pp. 350B1, 349G2]

The American Federation of Scientists charged Nov. 14 that Truman's "ill-advised" statement ignored the major aim of a test ban accord—prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons to smaller powers. But Army Secy. Wilber M. Brucker told ABC-TV's "College News Conference" Nov. 8 that the U.S. might have to resume tests unless there was "agreement on the other side" to a controlled test suspension.

Vice Pres. Nixon told newsmen in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. Nov. 12 that "critics" of the U.S.' nuclear test suspension were ignorant of "all the facts." He conceded that the U.S. would be forced to resume testing if the Geneva negotiations reached "a dead end." [See p. 350B1]

Dulles on Soviet Growth. CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, testifying before a Congressional Joint Economic subcommittee, said Nov. 13: "If the Soviet industrial growth rate persists at 8 or 9% over the next decade, . . . the gap between our 2 countries will be dangerously narrowed unless our own industrial growth rate is substantially increased." Dulles estimated that U.S. economic growth had averaged less than 3% annually for the past 6-7 years. He said the Soviet economy gave priority to its heavy industrial & military potential while the U.S. economy remained consumer-oriented. Dulles, however, rejected as "a gross exaggeration" Khrushchev's boast that the USSR would have the world's highest living standard by 1970. He predicted that if Soviet industry maintained its 8-9% annual expansion and the U.S.' growth were increased to 4½% annually, "they could attain by 1970 about 60% of our industrial production." By comparison,

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he said, if the USSR's gross national product grew at an annual rate of 6% and the U.S.' at 3½ to 4%, "our best post-war growth rate," the USSR's GNP would be "slightly more than 50% of ours by 1965 & about 55% by 1970."

Dulles asserted that the USSR's new 7-year plan pledged increased production of consumer goods and that "present indications" were that "Khrushchev desires a period of 'co-existence' in which to reach the [plan's] objectives." [See p. 342B2]

(An open letter to U.S. Communists, published in the Nov. 1 weekly Worker by the CP's National Executive Com., claimed that Khrushchev's U.S. visit & recent Soviet scientific successes had offered "real possibilities" for improvement of the party's position. Citing the "sputniks & luniks, the economic advance & challenge of the Sovet Union," it said Americans were "changing their attitude toward socialism" and were "weighing the relative merits of the 2 systems.")

Langelle on Ouster. Russell A. Langelle, U.S. Embassy security officer in Moscow expelled as a spy by the USSR, told Washington newsmen Oct. 26 that Soviet secret policemen who arrested him in Moscow had used threats & bribes in an effort to win his services for the USSR. He charged that other embassy employes had been approached by Soviet officials. He disclosed that Soviet espionage efforts had increased during the past 6 months, particularly during Vice Pres. Nixon's USSR visit. [See p. 333C3]

Reuther Attacked. The Soviet trade union newspaper Trud charged Oct. 29 that UAW Pres. Walter Reuther, who with his brother, Victor, had spent 18 months in the USSR in the 1930s, had married a Russian woman but had left her to return to the U.S. in 1934. Trud published Oct. 30 a document, purportedly signed by the 2 Reuthers while in Russia, predicting Communist victory in the U.S.

The Trud charges were linked by observers to Reuther's recent argument with Khrushchev. Reuther denounced the allegations Oct. 29 as "falsehood." [See p. 311A2]

USSR Denies Air Clash Data. The Soviet Govt. repeated Oct. 12 its denial that it had information on the fate of 11 U.S. airmen missing & presumed killed in the crash of a U.S. Air Force C-130 in Soviet Armenia in Sept. 1958. (The U.S. had claimed the plane was shot down by Soviet AF fighters; the bodies of 6 airmen had been returned.) Soviet Chargé d'Affaires Mikhail N. Smirnovsky reported to State Undersecy. Robert Murphy that the USSR had investigated the matter but had found no trace of the missing men. [See pp. 58F1, 41B1]

(The Intl. Court of Justice at The Hague announced Oct. 9 that it would not rule on a U.S. suit for damages from the USSR for the downing of a U.S. Air Force B-29 over Japan Nov. 7, 1954 because the USSR had refused to recognize the court's jurisdiction in the case. The U.S. had filed the $756,604 damage suit July 7.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 369B1]

(U.S. protests against an attack on a U.S. Navy P4M patrol bomber by 2 MiG jets over the Sea of Japan June 16 were delivered to North Korean & Communist Chinese delegates to the Korean Military Armistice Comm. in Panmunjom, Korea July 24 & Aug. 19. A Navy report approved by Adm. Arleigh A. Burke warned July 21 that all Navy planes patrolling near Communist territory would be armed & prepared to return enemy fire. The P4M's gunnery system had been partly dismantled & incapable of firing.) [See pp. 203G1, 198A2]

ASIA

Herter on India-China Rift. State Secy. Herter refused Nov. 12 to take "any sides" in the border dispute between India & Communist China.

Herter, while reaffirming the U.S.' sympathy for India, told newsmen the Indian-Chinese-Tibetan border was "ill-defined" and that the U.S. lacked "first-hand knowledge, particularly . . . [about] the northwestern area, with respect to the definitive border that could rightly be claimed by either side." He said the U.S. "presume[d] that the claims made by the Indians" were "valid claims" but that the U.S. had "only the word of a friend [India]" to corroborate them.

In a clarification issued later Nov. 12, after Indian & U.S. sources had criticized his failure to back India, Herter condemned Red China's use of force in the dispute and explained that he had dealt only with the "legalities" of the problem.

In a statement made to Indian Chargé d'Affaires D. N. Chatterjee Nov. 13, Herter apologized for "any possible misconceptions" of his position on the dispute. He made clear that his remarks "were not meant to imply any condonement by the [U.S.] Govt. of the use of force by the Chinese Communists." He said the U.S. "strongly sympathizes with India's attempts to resolve the present issues with Communist China peacefully."

Nehru Vs. Chou Meeting. Prime Min. Nehru refused Nov. 16 to meet with Red Chinese Premier Chou until "preliminary steps" had been taken toward an "interim understanding" on the conflicting border claims. Nehru, 70 Nov. 14, told the Indian Parliament in New Delhi that a new Indian note had rejected China's proposal for a mutual withdrawal of troops from a border buffer zone as "impracticable."

Under the buffer proposal, Chinese troops would evacuate a 12½-mile-wide strip of border territory but would retain most Indian territory they occupied. [See p. 358E2]

A Nehru memorandum to Indian diplomats abroad, reported Nov. 11 by the N.Y. Times, expressed doubt that China would abandon its claims to Indian territory. It said India would have no alternative but to reoccupy forcibly the disputed area when weather permitted, probably in the spring.

(The Indian Communist Party National Council, meeting Nov. 14 in Meerut, reversed its previous support of Red China in the border dispute and declared that India had taken the "correct stand" in rejecting Peiping's border claims. It urged maintenance of the status quo pending a negotiated settlement of the conflict.)

Chinese Free Indian Police. Communist Chinese troops in eastern Ladakh Nov. 14 released 10 Indian police captured in a border clash with Chinese forces and returned the bodies of 9 Indians killed in the incident. The prisoners & bodies were handed over to an Indian border patrol near Hot Springs, 100 miles east of Leh, the Ladakh capital.

The Indian Foreign Ministry charged Nov. 17 that the Indian prisoners had been subjected to "pressure & threats" to extort false statements about their clash with the Chinese Deputy Police Supt. Karam Singh, a captive, was said to have given the Chinese a statement denying Indian accounts of the clash. [See p. 342D2]

UN Laos Aide Named. Exec. Secy. Sakari S. Tuomioja of the UN Economic Comm. for Europe was named UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld's personal representative in Laos Nov. 15. Tuomioja, ex-Finnish premier & finance minister, was ordered "to review the economic situation" in Laos and to give Hammarskjöld "further information" about aid Hammarskjöld might "render [Laos] under the [UN] Charter." Tuomioja flew to Vientiane Nov. 17 and joined Hammarskjöld, who had arrived in Laos Nov. 12 for talks with Premier Phoui Sananikone on his requests for UN aid in the recent rebellion.

Premier Phoui, addressing a Vientiane banquet for Hammarskjöld Nov. 14, reaffirmed Laos' intention to remain neutralist and to refuse foreign military pacts despite acceptance of U.S. & French military aid. He said the "frail, unarmed & menaced kingdom" of Laos depended on UN defense against aggression.

A Soviet UN delegation statement charged Nov. 16 that Hammarskjöld's appointment of a representative in Laos was "designed to cover by the name of the [UN] . . . further interference of the Western powers in Laos."

A U.S. study made public Nov. 14 by State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White renewed accusations that Laos' Communist rebels had received "direction & support" from Red China & North Viet Nam. It specifically charged that North Viet Namese troops had invaded in 1958 & still held "a small sector along the Nam Se River" in Laos. [See p. 358D1]

Colombo Plan Extended. The 11th ministerial-level Colombo Plan Consultative Com. met in Jakarta Nov. 11-14 and voted to extend the plan's activities until 1966. No decision was made, however, on Indonesian proposals Nov. 12 for expansion of the 21-nation aid program to include other less-developed countries. Ex-Sen. H. Alexander Smith, chief U.S. delegate, outlined Nov. 12 a draft Colombo Plan aid program based on (1) increased technical assistance to provide Asians with modern skills; (2) increased U.S. loans & private investments in Asia; (3) broadening of markets for Asian exports. The committee's final report warned Nov. 14 that "the large increase in population . . . of the area is one of the [Asian area's] most pressing problems . . .

because of the effects on economic development & on employment." [See p. 358F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

U.S. to Quit Moroccan Bases. A communiqué issued in Washington Oct. 30 at the conclusion of a visit by Moroccan Premier Abdullah Ibrahim confirmed that U.S. forces would be withdrawn from bases in Morocco.*

The statement reaffirmed U.S. recognition of Moroccan sovereignty over the bases and said negotiations would continue in Rabat to achieve a withdrawal "as soon as possible." However, State Dept. officials made it clear that the U.S. had not accepted the principle of "total withdrawal" from Moroccan bases. (9,000 U.S. servicemen, accompanied by 6,000 dependents, manned 5 U.S. bases in Morocco—Strategic Air Command airfields at Nouasseur, Sidi Slimane & Benguerir, an auxiliary air base at Boulhaut & a naval base at Port-Lyautey.) [See pp. 259E1, 250F2; Vol. XVIII, 379F1]

IRBM Network Set. Completion of agreements for a NATO intermediate range ballistic missile network with bases in Britain, Italy & Turkey was confirmed by the U.S. State Dept. Oct. 30 with announcement of Turkish acceptance of an IRBM base accord. Officials acknowledged that talks on establishing an IRBM base in Greece had been abandoned, apparently due to Soviet pressure on the Greek Govt. Earlier plans for IRBM bases in France & West Germany had been dropped due to the French Govt.'s refusal to accept missiles unless given a share in control of their nuclear warheads and a NATO strategic decision against them in West Germany.

The Defense Dept. disclosed Oct. 30 that it had reduced from 5 squadrons to 4 the number of Thor IRBM units (15 missiles per squadron) to be sent to British IRBM bases. An immediate cutback was ordered in Thor IRBM output by Douglas Aircraft. 3 squadrons of Jupiter IRBMs—2 for Italy, one for Turkey—were to be delivered as planned. [See pp. 331D1, 103G1]

Touré on African Views. Pres. Sekou Touré of Guinea told the UN General Assembly Nov. 5 that the newly-independent African nations needed foreign assistance but would not accept "paternalism in any form" and would not be "taken in tow" by the West or the Soviet bloc. Africa, he said, sought "fraternal assistance which will permit it to become completely liberated from foreign pressure & exploitation," but it would become "what its own sons want to make it." Touré attacked the French Community of African States as a "union of the rider & the horse" and said Africans' friendship would go to whoever helped break their "chains."

Touré, in a filmed interview broadcast Nov. 8 by ABC-TV's "Open Hearing," admitted that he had been surprised by the "goodwill" shown him while visiting the southern U.S. He said that despite press reports of U.S. racial troubles, he had observed a "unanimity between the black & white population" of the U.S.

Touré & his wife had been entertained by Gov. & Mrs. Luther H. Hodges Oct. 28 at the U. of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, where they were the first Negroes to be accepted as overnight guests by the university-operated Carolina Inn. (The U. of N.C. had 18 Negro students.) The Tourés flew to Chicago & were guests of Adlai E. Stevenson in Libertyville, Ill. Oct. 30. They visited Los Angeles Oct. 31-Nov. 1, arrived in New York Nov. 3 and left for London Nov. 8. [See p. 343E1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

$41 Billion Arms Ceiling. A determination to keep the fiscal 1961 defense budget down to about $41 billion—the same level as the 1960 figure—was expressed by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 16 at a 4-hour conference with Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy, Budget Director Maurice H. Stans & other defense & budget aides at the President's vacation hq. at the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club. Mr. Eisenhower had flown to Augusta Nov. 12 for a week of golf & work.

McElroy said after the Nov. 16 meeting that to keep within the $41 billion figure, the conferees had decided to cut 5,000 men each from Air Force & Navy manpower and to deny the Navy a 2d atomic-powered carrier.

McElroy said the conferees had discussed the matter of eventually bringing some of U.S. troops home from overseas but that it had been agreed not to reduce overseas strength for several years. "The question of bringing back our troops must be faced at some time but not immediately," he said. "For one thing, we have certain foreign commitments. . . . We must do nothing that might weaken the NATO alliance. However, it's possible that other NATO countries may want to increase their contribution of military strength to their own advantage so that our own forces can be deployed elsewhere in the world." McElroy said Soviet Premier Khrushchev's disarmament proposals had had "no effect" on U.S. defense planning. [See pp. 357G3, 349D2, 322G1, 297D2, 21C1-B3, 20B3, D3]

Americas Advisers Named. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 14 announced State Secy. Herter's appointment of a 6-member National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs to seek ways of solving "current & long-range problems in our relations with Latin America." Herter was to be chairman and Asst. State Secy. (for Inter-American Affairs) Roy R. Rubottom Jr. vice chairman. The committee had been proposed in January by the President's brother Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, who was appointed a member of the committee. The President said the committee was "tangible evidence of the importance" the U.S. "attaches to relations with the other American republics." He said it would develop "useful ideas" and promote "wider understanding of inter-American relations among the people of this country." [See pp. 307F3, 305A-B2, 296E2, 240E3, 155D-F3, 6D3]

Aid Report Withheld. Pres. Eisenhower refused Nov. 12 to give an official report on U.S. aid to Viet Nam to a Senate foreign Relations subcommittee investigating aid to the Viet Nam. The President said in a letter to Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), subcommittee chairman, that he would give the subcommittee "facts" in the report but would withhold the report itself under the doctrine of separation of powers because it contained "candid personal opinions, suggestions & recommendations" intended solely for guidance on policy. [See p. 328E2]

Personnel. The White House announced Nov. 5 that State Undersecy. Robert Murphy had agreed to delay his scheduled Dec. 3 retirement in order to accompany Pres. Eisenhower, at the President's request, on Mr. Eisenhower's December trip to Europe, Asia & Africa. [See p. 343B-C1]

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 4 accepted with regret the resignation of Wendell B. Barnes as administrator of the Small Business Administration, effective Nov. 21. [See XVIII, 348B2]

Mr. Eisenhower Nov. 9 gave a recess appointment to Deputy Asst. State Secy. (for Inter-American Affairs) William P. Snow, 52, to be ambassador to Burma. The President Nov. 9 also gave recess appointments to Marine Maj. Gens. Wallace M. Greene Jr. & John C. Munn to be lieutenant generals. He designated Greene to be Marine Corps chief of staff and Munn to be assistant Marine Corps commandant, both effective Jan. 1.

Mr. Eisenhower Nov. 4 accepted Richard B. Lowe's resignation as governor of Guam, effective Nov. 14.

The President Nov. 14 accepted Dr. Cyril Stanley Smith's resignation as a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee.

Goals Study Lacks Funds. Pres. Eisenhower indicated at his press conference Oct. 28 that the delay in establishing a Committee on National Goals, which he had proposed in his State-of-the-Union message, was due to inability to get $3-$5 million in private financing to run it. Private institutions approached (including the Carnegie, Ford, Rockefeller & Sloan foundations) were reported to have shown interest but to have refused to make commitments until an adequate statement of the committee's objectives & organization was submitted to them. Mr. Eisenhower confirmed Oct. 28 that the committee's "principal members" had been selected. According to June 15 press reports, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, ex-chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, & Frank Pace Jr., General Dynamics Corp. president & ex-budget director, had agreed to be co-chairmen. 2 university officials—Dr. Lawrence A. Kimpton Jr., chancellor of

* U.S. agreement to withdraw from the Moroccan bases was attributed to a need to reduce overseas military expenditures and to the growing emphasis on missiles over manned aircraft in Western defenses.

the University of Chicago, & Dr. James Lewis Morrill, president of the University of Minnesota—were said to have refused the posts.

The proposed study had been suggested to the President Jan. 5 by Charles H. Percy, Bell & Howell president, and accepted by Mr. Eisenhower in a watered-down form after criticism by White House staff members. Robert E. Merriam, a Presidential assistant, was in charge of the project. [See p. 10G2]

'Rigged' TV Quizzes Charged. The Democratic National Committee's Democratic Digest charged in its November issue that Pres. Eisenhower had starred in "rigged" & "phony" TV quiz shows during his 1952 & 1956 campaigns.

The Digest said: In Mr. Eisenhower's "famous blitz of spot commercials in the closing days of the 1952 campaign," political questions & answers were prepared by "adman" Rosser Reeves, approved by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and then read before TV cameras by the President. "A week later people from geographic regions which the spots were intended to reach were recruited to ask matching questions. These were recorded & filmed and then fitted to the film containing Eisenhower's answers." In 1956 TV programs, the President appeared (a) "before a group of Citizens for Eisenhower answering loaded questions" and (b) with a "panel of 7 women [who] asked Ike prewritten questions." The President's campaign shows & the recently uncovered "fixed" quiz shows were produced by "the gray-flanneled hucksters from Madison Ave." This situation was ironical in view of Mr. Eisenhower's Oct. 23 press conference remark that quiz show rigging was "a terrible thing to do to the American public."

Robert Humphreys, GOP National Committee campaign director, replied Nov. 15 that the Digest had made no "contribution to the truth" by "rigging this story." [See p. 336D2; Vol. XVI, 341F3]

Wife's Birthday. Mrs. Eisenhower was 63 Nov. 14.

LABOR

'Ike' Weighs Conference. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged Pres. Eisenhower in a Nov. 9 letter to "call a national conference of union & industry leaders to consider & develop guiding lines for just & harmonious labor-management relations." "With the steel strike fresh in our minds," Meany said, he was suggesting the conference as "a proposal for reducing the likelihood of the recurrence of such . . . industrial strife."

Mr. Eisenhower replied in a letter dated Nov. 10 (delivered to AFL-CIO hq. Nov. 13) that he would have Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell "confer with you as to your specific ideas" on the conference and that "we will also explore with representative management leaders their ideas." The President promised to "communicate with you further" after receiving "the results of these explorations." He said: "For some time we in the Executive Branch have been discussing the need for labor-management communication outside the bargaining table. As you note in your letter, Secy. Mitchell has been urging publicly that labor & management meet frequently to talk over common problems having to do with improving the health & efficiency" of their industries & companies. [See pp. 361G3-362D1, 321F2-D3, 76C2]

Pres. Walter P. Reuther had proposed at the annual AFL-CIO industrial relations conference in Philadelphia June 15 that "some new mechanism" be created to bring labor, industry, consumer & other economic groups together for periodic conferences on common problems. The government should provide "the resources, the information & the technical data," he said. He charged that management was to blame for a situation in which "the collective bargaining table . . . has generated the kind of climate where trying to be objective is extremely difficult, where we are haggling over pennies instead of finding new means of cooperation to achieve this tremendous abundance that lies out there within our grasp." Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) suggested at the same AFL-CIO conference June 16 that Pres. Eisenhower establish a "periodic labor-management conference" to take up matters not involved in collective bargaining.

No White House labor-management conference had been held since Nov. 1945, when one met on ex-Pres. Truman's invitation to try to build "a broad & permanent foundation for industrial peace & progress." The delegates, however, found themselves in disagreement on almost every significant issue. Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the United Steelworkers, proposed in a Nov. 1958 speech at the University of Wisconsin that a labor-management assembly be created on the model of the UN General Assembly. He suggested that it meet 2 or 3 weeks annually to discuss automation, inflation, corruption, foreign competition &/or similar issues on a broad basis that would be impossible during collective bargaining. [See Vol. V, p. 380A-B, D-E]

Steel Board Recalled. Pres. Eisenhower reconvened his 3-member fact-finding board in the suspended steel strike Nov. 11 as required by the Taft-Hartley law. He called on union & industry leaders to "recognize their responsibilities to the United States" by settling their dispute and not resuming the strike at the expiration of the 80-day injunction.

The United Steelworkers' executive board & wage policy committee met in New York Nov. 12 and voted unanimously to resume the steel strike "when the injunction expires, if this becomes necessary to reach new agreements."

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany urged all 13½ million AFL-CIO members in a Nov. 11 letter to contribute an hour's pay monthly to the steel "battle that seems certain to begin again the day this injunction expires." An AFL-CIO spokesman said union members & treasuries already had given more than $5 million. [See pp. 361G-362E1, 335C-E2]

Jobless Up, Mitchell Eats Hat. Labor Secy. Mitchell announced Nov. 11 that unempoyment had risen from 3,230,000 in September to 3,272,000 in October and that employment had risen in the same period from 66,347,000 to 66,831,000, a record for October. The rate of unemployment (percentage of working force without jobs) had declined from 7.1 in Oct. 1958 to a post-recession low of 4.9 in May & June 1959 before mounting during the steel strike to 5.6 in September & 6.0 in October. [See p. 322D1-A2]

Recalling his Apr. 8 promise to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany that if unemployment exceeded 3 million or employment were less than 67 million in October "I will eat the hat you said I was talking through," Mitchell ate a slice of a hat made of cake on the steps of the Labor Department building in Washington. He then cut slices of the cake hat to be sent to the chief negotiators in the steel strike because, he said, "if there had been no steel strike, unemployment would be well below 3 million." It was the steel strike—& no weakness of the U.S. economy— that had caused the figures to be less favorable than he had predicted, Mitchell insisted. [See pp. 113G3-117A1, 361E-F3]

The Labor Department had reported Oct. 31 that the number of workers receiving jobless insurance had jumped by 73,500 to 1,286,500 in the week ended Oct. 17 and that initial claims for payments had increased by 39,400 to 292,700 the following week.

(Commerce Undersecy. Philip A. Ray told a special Senate committee on unemployment Oct. 7 that the economically distressed areas could not be "permanently subsidized" by the government and that the government already had gone about as far as it should in helping them. The government, he said, was initiating a "seeding operation" to help such areas attract & develop new industry. "The general principle is to help the areas to help themselves," he said.) [See p. 322B-D1]

Strike's Effects. Data indicating the steel strike's effect on the economy were released by the Commerce Department Nov. 15 & the Federal Reserve Board Nov. 16. The Commerce Department said the gross national product had declined from the record $484½ billion annual rate in Apr.-June to a $478.6 billion rate in 1959's 3d quarter. The FRB reported that industrial production had declined from 149% of the 1947-49 average in September to 148% in October, compared with the record 155% for pre-strike June. [See p. 263F1]

Bridges Defies Labor Law. Pres. Harry Bridges of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union became the first labor leader to defy the 1959 labor-reform act when he refused Oct. 20 to comply with Labor Secy. Mitchell's request that he report on Communists & ex-convicts in the ILWU. Bridges' "respectful" refusal was transmitted to the Labor Department by his attor-

neys in Washington. They charged that Section 504, under which Mitchell requested the reports, "violates . . . at least the First & 5th Amendments." They said they had found nothing in Section 504 that authorized Mitchell to request such reports or that required Bridges to respond or "to undertake the various investigations which might be necessary," such as possibly examining criminal court records throughout the U.S. They also asked, "To which 'Communist Party' does the act refer? The Stalinists? The Trotskyists? . . . or what?" [See pp. 311F2, 304F2, 28G1]

Reuther Sees Losses. UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther, calling for stronger union organizing, asserted at the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department convention in Washington Nov. 9 that "we [labor unions] are going backward." He said that "we represent in organizations a smaller percentage of the work force of America now than we did 10 years ago or than we did at the time of the [AFL-CIO] merger." [See pp. 362D1, 329G1, 311C2, 76A-C2]

The NLRB reported Nov. 6 that unions had won only 872 of the 1,494 representation elections the board had conducted in July-September. This 58% victory record was the 2d lowest (lowest: 57.8% in 1957's 3d quarter) in the 12 years the NLRB had been conducting such elections under the Taft-Hartley law.

Hutcheson Indicted. A federal grand jury in Washington Oct. 20 indicted Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters Bro'hood on contempt-of-Congress charges for having refused to tell the Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices in 1958 whether he had used union money as bribes to quash an Indiana prosecution against himself.

The grand jury simultaneously returned contempt-of-Congress indictments against: (a) Pres. William Presser of Teamsters Local 555 in Cleveland for refusing to tell the committee whether he had destroyed any of his records; he had invoked the 5th Amendment on this question after first telling the committee he had complied with its subpena for his records. (b) Peter Licavoli, alleged Detroit slot-machine racketeer, and Ernest Mark High, editor of the N.Y. labor publishing firm Spotlight Publications, both of whom were charged with failing to answer committee subpenas.

The committee charged in its report to the Senate Oct. 24 that Maxwell C. Raddock, a "shrewd confidence man" who was given $519,000 of Carpenters union money "with noticeably little return," had been used by Hutcheson as a "fixer" in a successful move to block a Lake County, Ind. indictment of Hutcheson. (Hutcheson later was indicted by an Indianapolis grand jury.) [See p. 76C-D1]

Jail Term for Bitz. U.S. District Judge Frederick vanPelt Bryan in New York Nov. 16 sentenced Irving Bitz, 56, to 5 years in prison and fined him $45,000 on his plea of guilty to charges of extortion & conspiracy to monopolize wholesale magazine & newspaper distribution in the N.Y. area. Justice Department attorney Harry Sklarsky told Bryan that Bitz had helped union officials extort money from wholesalers and that the union officials in turn had helped Bitz build up his monopoly. [See p. 257F1]

Meat-Packing Strike. More than 17,000 members of the United Packinghouse Workers and of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen went on strike against 36 plants & 27 branch houses of Swift & Co., the U.S.' largest meat packer, at midnight Sept. 3.

The 35-city walkout was settled Oct. 22 by an agreement giving most empolyes an immediate 8½¢ raise in hourly wages that formerly averaged $2.56, an additional 6½¢ Sept. 1, 1960 and improvements in fringe benefits that raised the 2-year "package" to 22¢ an hour. The agreement was ratified by local membership votes Oct. 23-25, and the strikers returned to work Oct. 26.

The non-striking National Bro'hood of Packinghouse Workers, representing 6,000 employes in 7 Swift plants, signed a similar 2-year contract with the company Oct. 22.

A pattern settlement providing a similar 2-year 22¢ hourly package had been negotiated by the unions with Armour & Co. Aug. 31. The contract, covering 15,000 employes, provided for a company-financed $500,000 fund to be used by a joint labor-management committee & impartial chairman to study the problems of technological unemployment and to aid the retraining & relocation of workers thrown out of jobs by automation. The Swift agreement did not include this feature. The Armour pattern was accepted by the Cudahy Packing Co., John Morrell & Co. and Hygrade Food Products Corp. Sept. 2 and later by the George A. Hormel Co. and Oscar Mayer & Co.

The 2 unions struck Wilson & Co. at midnight Sept. 3 but called off the

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Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 14

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,585	*$19,585	*$20,652
Currency circulation	*$32,105	*$31,920	*$31,660
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$29,687	*$29,516	.....
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$937	*$936	*$832
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,811,371,275	$13,053,520,685	$9,427,655,028
England note circulation	*£2,126.892	*£2,119.762	*£2,026.375
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	16,195,437	13,883,970	20,790,426
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	232.09	235.10	222.67
Bond sales (par value)	$34,326,000	$26,153,000	$39,806,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	83.91	84.06	87.60
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	75,553	77,176	141,385
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,898,975	6,886,775	7,003,385
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,065,000	8,100,000	8,791,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,019	*12,978	*12,311
Carloadings (cars)	[b]560,658	588,148	658,442
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.43¾	$2.42½	$2.36¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.41⅛	$1.40¾	$1.43¾
Cotton (lb.)	$.3285	$.327	$.363
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$46.17	$46.17	$42.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.91	$5.94	$6.38
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	119.3	119.2
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]155	145	148
Failures (Nov. 5)‡	265	273	331
Foreign Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1958**
Exports	*$1,479.7	*$1,396.7	*$1,360.9
Imports	*$1,391.8	*$1,189.8	*$1,074.0

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 107 cities, Nov. 4 [b]Nov. 7 [c]Oct. 31 [d]Nov. 10

Foreign Payments Deficit. 40 prominent U.S. economists agreed at a special Princeton meeting Nov. 16 that the U.S. should try to reduce the deficit in its balance of payments but only by means that would not weaken it in the cold war or otherwise jeopardize "basic national objectives." They held that efforts to cut the deficit should be made by stimulating the expansion of U.S. exports rather than by reducing foreign aid or imports. They said steps to reduce the deficit should include pressure to persuade (a) industrialized nations with substantial reserves to remove bars against U.S. goods and (b) industrialized NATO countries to increase their contributions for mutual defense and for economic aid to less-developed countries. The economists said apparently temporary factors contributing to the deficit included the U.S.' 6-month lag behind Europe in recovering from the 1958 recession, the sharp decline in U.S. cotton exports in 1958-59, the steel strike and the U.S. demand for small European cars. Factors considered more basic included greater U.S. demand for foreign manufactures as a result of travel & changes in taste, increased production & therefore increased competitive supply (especially in West Germany & Japan) and increasing U.S. military expenditures overseas. The meeting was sponsored by the Princeton Center of International Studies, MIT's Center for International Studies, the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania and the Foreign Policy Clearing House of Washington. The Stanford Research Institute said in a report prepared for the meeting that the U.S. had had "a foreign deficit continuously since 1949, except for 1957" and that "the cumulative deficit" from the end of 1949 to mid-1959 totaled $14.6 billion. It said U.S. transactions that helped cause the deficit had "played a crucial role" in restoring free-world competition and "greater liquidity in the international financial structure." [See pp. 305A-B2, 291G1-D2, 265A-B3]

strike within hours pending negotiations. Wilson raised pay 10½¢ hourly Sept. 23, but the unions called this unsatisfactory.

5,200 Wilson employes were made idle at 7 plants at the end of October by a work stoppage that the United Packinghouse Workers called a lockout and the company called a strike. Wilson filed a $250,000 damage suit against the union in U.S. District Court in Albert Lea, Minn. Nov. 2, and the union Nov. 3 announced an immediate strike of the 5,200 Wilson employes involved. [See p. 366B3; Vol. XVIII, 206C1, 189C3-190G1; XVII, 349D1-E2; XVI, 442F1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Govt. Jobs Down, Pay Up. A 3% decline in the number of federal civilian employes but a 30% increase in their pay in the fiscal years 1954-59 were reported by the Congressional Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures Nov. 11. During this period the number of civilian agency workers had risen from 1,183,389 to 1,266,566 and their total annual salaries from $4.866 billion to $6.564 billion whereas civilians employed by military agencies had dropped 13% in number to 1,085,676 although pay raises had boosted the annual payrolls for the latter employes by $1.179 billion to $5.766 billion. [See p. 68G3]

Pacifist's Conviction Upheld. The Supreme Court Oct. 12 upheld the 1958 contempt-of-court conviction of Orion Sherwood, 28, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., who had violated a federal court order barring him & 3 other pacifists from sailing the ketch Golden Rule into the Eniwetok-Bikini atomic test area to protest the tests. Sherwood, Albert Smith Bigelow, William Huntington, & George Willoughby had been given 60-day suspended jail sentences and put on probation for a year. Their convictions had been upheld by the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco in May. Sherwood contended in his appeal that the Atomic Energy Commission had exceeded its authority in setting aside the Pacific area as an atomic testing ground. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 219E-G2]

The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals June 1 reversed the contempt conviction of Prof. Earle L. Reynolds, 49, who had been given a 2-year sentence (18 months of it suspended) by U.S. District Judge J. Frank McLaughlin in Honolulu in 1958 for violating a court order against sailing his yacht Phoenix into the Eniwetok zone to protest the tests. The court agreed that McLaughlin should have let Reynolds conduct his own defense at his trial. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 354A1]

Interstate Cooperation. Greater cooperation among states to cope with economic growth expected in the next decade was urged by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R., Ore.) Nov. 17 at a Natl. Municipal League meeting at Springfield, Mass. The alternative, Hatfield warned, would be greater dependence on the federal government to solve local problems. He recommended that the states: reduce "self-defeating fiscal & economic competition"; provide more planning for state & local needs; negotiate compacts to solve such interstate problems as roads & river basin developments.

Deportations to Formosa Barred. In a decision that would stop most or all deportations to Chinese Nationalist-held Formosa, if upheld on appeal, U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff ruled in Washington Oct. 6 that Cheng Fu Sheng & Lin Fu Mei (who had come to the U.S. in 1952 & 1953 after defecting from the Nationalist Air Force) could not be deported to Formosa because legally it was not a sovereign nation. According to U.S. immigration laws, aliens may be deported only to a "country." Holtzoff based his opinion on a State Department stand that since the Communists governed mainland China, the legal status of Formosa was unsettled.

Critchfield Rejects Post. Dr. Charles Louis Critchfield, Convair scientific research director, notified the Defense Department Nov. 14 that he had decided not to accept appointment as director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency. Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.) had said Nov. 6 that he was ordering a House Government Operations Committee staff inquiry into a possible conflict of interests in the appointment. [See p. 364B1]

Anti-Trust Cases. Attorneys for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced in Chicago Nov. 2 that du Pont board chairman Walter S. Carpenter Jr. and du Pont directors Lammot du Pont Copeland, Henry B. du Pont & Emile F. du Pont would resign from the board of General Motors. The resignations would conform to a decision by Fed. Judge Walter J. LaBuy in Chicago Oct. 2 that there be no interlocking du Pont & GM directorships. GM attorneys announced Nov. 2 that Alfred P. Sloan Jr., a director, ex-president & ex-chairman of GM, would resign from the du Pont board. [See p. 322B-E2]

The Justice Dept. filed a civil suit in federal court in New York Oct. 16 asking that GM be forced, under anti-trust law, to dispose of the Euclid Road Machinery Co., of Cleveland (acquired by GM in 1953). The complaint charged that GM controlled 80% of the nation's business in off-highway dump trucks & other earth-moving machinery. [See p. 43D2]

Other actions in anti-trust cases:

An anti-trust suit filed by the Federal Govt. in Los Angeles in 1950 against the Standard (Calif.), Shell, Richfield, Gen. Petroleum, Tidewater & Union oil companies was ended by consent decree June 19. The firms agreed to refrain from price fixing & controlling crude oil production. The Texas Co. was not involved in the settlement and it was to stand trial. [See Vol. X, p. 159A]

The U.S. Supreme Court July 22 upheld the convictions of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Galax Mirror, Mount Airy Mirror & J. A. Messer Sr. on charges of conspiring to fix prices of mirrors. [See Vol. XVII, p. 111C2]

An anti-trust suit filed by the Justice Dept. Mar. 30 (its first in the banking field) charged that Firstamerica Corp.'s planned purchase of the Calif. Bank of Los Angeles to merge it with First Western Bank & Trust Co., a Firstamerica subsidiary, would lessen western banking competition. The Fed. Reserve Bd. had approved the merger.

The Justice Dept. sued in the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Aug. 21 for reversal of a lower court decision barring Pacific Far East Line, Inc. from starting U.S.-Hawaii shipping service in competition with the Matson Navigation Co. The Govt. contended that Matson monopolized trade between Hawaii & the U.S. Pacific Coast.

A Govt. anti-trust suit was filed in Cincinnati Aug. 24 to prevent Diebold, Inc. (Canton, O.) from acquiring the Herring-Mall-Marvin Safe Co. (Hamilton, O.).

The Govt. asked in an anti-trust suit filed in Milwaukee Oct. 1 for dissolution of the Pabst Brewing Co.'s purchase of Blatz Brewing on grounds that it had given Pabst undue advantage in the beer trade in Wisconsin, Illinois & Michigan.

Fines totaling $177,500 under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act were assessed Nov. 9 in federal court in New York against the Rubber Mfrs. Assn. & 10 member firms (Goodrich, Goodyear, U.S. Rubber, H. K. Porter, N.Y. Rubber, Amer. Biltrite, Raybestos-Manhattan, Acme-Hamilton Mfg., Lee Rubber & Tire, Hewitt Robbins). They were charged with restraint of trade & price fixing in the flat belting industry.

FTC complaints:

Feb. 20 against American News Co. & its Union News subsidiary for allegedly coercing suppliers into paying unlawful promotional allowances ($700,000 in 1957). These suppliers also were cited for failure to offer allowances at the same rate to other distributors: Select Magazines, Popular Science Pblshg., Reader's Digest, Meredith Pblshg., Street & Smith, Time, Durtis, Cowles, Esquire, New Yorker, Newsweek, U.S. News, Hearst Corp., Macfadden Pblctns., Fawcett Pblctns., Triangle Pblctns., Bayuk Cigars. [See Vol. XV, p. 306G3]

Apr. 5 against Kroger Co. (3d largest U.S. retail food chain) on grounds that its acquisition during 1928-58 of 40 corporations with 1,900 stores reduced competition & promoted unfair business methods. Kroger sales were said to have risen from $258 million in 1940 to $1.6 billion in 1957. [See Vol. XII, p. 186K]

Aug. 19 against Standard Oil of Indiana for alleged price-fixing agreements with dealers leasing service stations from the company. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 433D2]

Oct. 6 against Adams Dairy firms of Blue Springs, Mo. & St. Louis on grounds that they sold products to the Kroger, Safeway & A&P chains cheaper than to other customers. [See Vol. XVII, p. 398B2; XIV, 22D2]

(The Grocery Mfrs. of Amer. & 6 national distributor associations announced Nov. 9 in New York adoption of a code to eliminate illegal trade practices, such as excessive "advertising allowances" by manufacturers to favored distributors, to forestall action by the FTC. Chairman Earl W. Kintner of the FTC, addressing the GMA convention in New York Nov. 9, warned that the FTC had established a "task force" to uncover violations of the 1936 Robinson-Patman Act against such discriminatory trade practices.)

FOREIGN

France & Algeria

UNR Backs Algerian Program. The first national congress of the dominant Gaullist Union for the New Republic affirmed Nov. 1 its "total confidence" in de Gaulle & his efforts to end the Algerian rebellion.

The indorsement of de Gaulle's domestic & foreign policies came after Premier Debré & UNR Secy. Gen. Albin Chalandon had defeated attempts of rightists led by Sahara Min. Jacques Soustelle to win a declaration of UNR support for the total integration of Algeria & France. The 2,000 delegates attending the 3-day Bordeaux meeting evidently favored the integrationists but were defeated by bloc votes cast by Debré, Chalandon & other moderates. The congress' final motion, voted with Soustelle's backing, pledged the UNR to support de Gaulle's offer of Algerian self-determination but declared that the party would work against Algerian "secession" & for a "close union" between Algeria & metropolitan France.

Other de Gaulle policies approved by the congress: (1) French acquisition of nuclear weapons as "a guarantee . . . of balance & of peace"; (2) a French alternative to Marxism & capitalism by "associating trade unions with management"; (3) "coordi-

nation & planning of the national economy" with a French "10-year plan" to modernize "all forms of national activity."

Rightists Vs. Plan. The rightist Rally for a French Algeria, led by ex-Premier Georges Bidault, declared its opposition to de Gaulle's Algeria program Nov. 11. The RAF appealed to "the European & Moslem French of Algeria" to oppose any "secret conversations" between the French Govt. & Algerian rebels on conditions for the political plebiscite promised by de Gaulle when Algerian fighting ceased.

2,000 Algiers rightists demonstrated against de Gaulle's policy Nov. 11 at Algiers Armistice Day ceremonies. They jeered Moslem spectators, French Delegate Gen. Delouvrier & Gen. Maurice Challe, French commander in Algeria.

(French war veterans' groups boycotted Paris Armistice Day ceremonies Nov. 11 to protest reduction of their pensions.) [See p. 323F1]

Bourguiba Asks Talks. Algerian rebel acceptance of de Gaulle's offer of cease-fire talks was urged Nov. 12 by Pres. Bourguiba of Tunisia. Addressing a Tunis news conference, Bourguiba said there was "a real desire for peace on both sides" and the rebels' "acceptance of the offer would be a good thing." He added that "if France refuses to discuss the means & guarantees of applying the principle of self-determination . . . the Algerian nationalists will be free to leave Paris." [See pp. 364C1, 319B3]

French Army Hq. in Algiers reported 168 rebels killed or captured in Algerian fighting Nov. 13-14. A rebel communiqué claimed 59 French soldiers killed Nov. 11-12. [See p. 364C2]

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Australia. William S. Morrison, retired speaker of the British House of Commons, was elevated to the peerage by Queen Elizabeth Nov. 12 and was appointed to succeed Field Marshal Sir William Slim as Australian governor general. Morrison became Viscount Dunrossil of Vallaquie (Scotland). [See p. 345F3]

Belgian Congo. A state of emergency was proclaimed in the Ruanda-Urundi trust territory Nov. 12 following continued rebellion by the Bahutu tribe against their traditional Watusi tribal overlords. Congo Min. de Schryver, announcing the measure in the Belgian Senate, disclosed that 2,000 Belgian-officered African troops and 300 Belgian paratroops had been sent to the rebellious area.

The Belgian Congo Ministry reported Nov. 14 that 124 persons had been killed in Bahutu attacks and that at least 1,000 rebels had been arrested by Belgian troops. Watusis (numbering 900,000 to the Bahutus' 3,900,000) were fleeing to areas protected by the Belgian units.

(De Schryver told the Belgian Senate Nov. 12 that the Bahutu rebellion apparently had begun with the murder of a Bahutu chief by Watusis Nov. 1 in Gitarama. The Watusis, averaging up to 7 feet in height, had held the Bahutus in serfdom for 300 years.) [See p. 364B3]

Britain. Military critics of Britain's nuclear retaliation policy were rebuked by Defense Min. Harold Watkinson Nov. 11 and ordered to submit for clearance public statements on defense policy. Lt. Gen. Sir John Cowley, Controller of Munitions, had charged in a London address Nov. 4 that British use of nuclear retaliation would provoke atomic bombardment of America & Western Europe, "would result in the destruction of Great Britain" and could bring "the end of the human race." [See p. 69B2; Vol. XVIII, 62D2]

Ex-Foreign Secy. Herbert S. Morrison, 71, Socialist recently named a life peer, chose the title Baron Morrison of Lambeth Nov. 3. [See p. 306E2]

French Community. Premier Félix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast met with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Nov. 12 to "explain the realities of the French Community." Houphouet-Boigny said he had told the President that "by associating ourselves with France, we want to associate ourselves with Europe & . . . the Western world." [See p. 186F3]

Italy. Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis & Foreign Min. Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza ended 3 days of talks with Premier Segni & Foreign Min. Pella in Rome Nov. 11 and pledged joint efforts (1) to uphold NATO; (2) to achieve Greek admission to the European Economic Community (common market); (3) to spur Western economic aid for deserving Middle East Nations. [See p. 338D3]

The South Tyrolean People's Party, meeting Nov. 7-8 in Bolzano, reelected Dr. Silvius Magnano as party president and adopted a moderate program demanding separation of an autonomous German-speaking Bolzano Province from predominantly Italian Trentino Province. [See p. 322D3]

The U.S. Export-Import Bank announced Nov. 1 the granting of a $34 million loan to aid the Societa Elettronucleare Italiana (Selni), a private utilities group, in construction of a 225,000-kw. nuclear power plant in northern Italy. [See p. 228G1]

Gifts of 25-share blocks of Bank of America stock currently valued at $1,200 were given Nov. 8 to each of the 284 inhabitants of San Marco d'Urri, a mountain village south of Genoa, by Joseph & Victor Saturno of Reno, Nev., sons of a villager.

Japan. Kinjiro Ayukawa, 30, youngest member of the Japanese House of Councilors (Senate), was questioned by Tokyo police Oct. 30 in connection with newspaper charges that his campaign managers & backers had bought votes for 1,000,000 yen ($277,778). Ayukawa & his father, also a senator, were Liberal Democrats. [See p. 187G1]

Japanese barter imports from Communist China (via Hong Kong) & South Korea were halted Oct. 27 as were barter exports of farm products to Denmark, Austria, Norway, the Middle East & Africa. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 158B3]

The Natl. Defense Council announced Nov. 6 that Japan had adopted the U.S.' Lockheed F-104C as its new basic jet fighter. Japan planned to buy 200 Lockheeds at a cost of $200 million to replace its F-86F Sabrejets. [See p. 339A2]

Kenya. Political restrictions on nationalist leader Tom Mboya were ordered ended Nov. 10 by Gov. Sir Patrick Renison. [See p. 346B2]

Morocco. The U.S. Development Loan Fund authorized a $3,162,000 loan Nov. 4 to improve municipal services in Rabat & Casablanca.

A Moroccan-Soviet trade agreement signed in Rabat Nov. 13 provided for exchanges of Moroccan fruit, skins & wool and Soviet petroleum products worth $12 million.

The Health Ministry reported Nov. 13-14 that 9,544 Moroccans had been stricken with incurable partial paralysis after using cooking oil adulterated with mineral-base machine oil bought from U.S. Air Force surplus stocks in Morocco. 27 merchants were arrested and charged with preparing & selling the mixture.

Hadji Thami el Mezouari el Glaoui, late Pasha of Marakesh, & Mohammed el-Mokri, former Moroccan grand vizier, were among 65 persons deprived of their properties Nov. 12 for collaboration with the French protectorate regime prior to Moroccan independence. [See Vol. XVII, p. 246G1]

Philippines. Candidates of Pres. Carlos P. Garcia's Nationalist Party won 5 of 8 vacant seats in the 24-member Philippine Senate in elections Nov. 10. Almost complete returns reported Nov. 14 gave the opposition Liberal Party 3 contested Senate seats. Nationalists held 13 of the 16 holdover Senate seats. Manila Mayor Arsenio Lacson was reelected to a 3d term and Sergio Osmena Jr. was elected mayor of Cebu despite personal campaigns against them by Garcia. [See Vol. XVII, p. 375C1]

Philippines police & constabulary officials reported Nov. 9 that 61 persons had been killed & 171 wounded in more than 250 armed clashes during the election campaign.

Poland. N.Y. Times correspondent A. M. Rosenthal was ordered expelled from Poland Nov. 12 for writing dispatches "exposing too deeply the internal situation in Poland." The expulsion was linked to his reports of a deepening rift between CP First Secy. Gomulka & his followers. [See p. 355G1]

A 3 billion-ruble ($750 million) Soviet-Polish trade pact for 1960 was signed in Moscow Nov. 6. A Polish-Canadian food pact announced in Ottawa Nov. 17 provided credit for Polish purchases of $17 million worth of wheat & barley. [See p. 365A2]

Red China. State Dept. officials confirmed Nov. 13 that all restrictions on travel to Communist China & other Soviet-bloc countries had been removed from the passports of 31 U.S. newsmen cleared for travel to Red China in 1957 but never admitted. [See p. 223B1; Vol. XVII, 323B3]

Soviet Union. Consumer goods valued at 69 million rubles ($17¼ million at official rates, $6,900,000 at tourist

rates) were sold on credit during October, the first month of installment buying in the USSR, Moscow newspapers reported Nov. 14. [See p. 267G1]

Charles Neider, American author & editor of "The Autobiography of Mark Twain," disclosed Nov. 17 that the USSR's Literaturnaya Gazeta had agreed to publish his rebuttal of the journal's criticism of the Twain book as politically biased. Novelist Erskine Caldwell confirmed in Moscow Nov. 1 that he had received partial payment of royalties from sales of his books in the USSR. [See pp. 365B2, 147G2]

Dr. Nikolai A. Kozyrev of the Pulkovo Observatory near Leningrad reported Oct. 30 that spectral photographs had proved the lunar crater Alphonse to be an "active" volcano. Izvestia reported the same day that the Lebedev Physics Institute had completed the most sensitive radiotelescope in the world and was building "the world's largest," with a "cross-like" shape one km. long & 131 feet high. [See p. 196B1]

(According to the Nov. 16 N.Y. Times, Kozyrev was the author of a theory that the flow of time from the past to the future was a source of vast energy present in rotating bodies in the universe. Kozyrev's theory, published in 1958, held that the flow of time produced energy of 1/10 erg per second per kilogram of mass in a rotating body. Soviet scientists were said to be testing the theory in experiments in the Arctic & Antarctic.)

South Africa. The UN Gen. Assembly voted by 62 to 3 (7 abstentions) Nov. 17 to express "deep regret & concern" at racial segregation policies of the South African Govt. It voted by similar majorities to approve 7 resolutions deploring South Africa's alleged violations of its mandate in South West Africa and demanding restoration of the area to UN-supervised trusteeship. The resolutions specifically condemned the removal of Africans from their lands in South West Africa to make room for European settlers. The South African UN delegation boycotted the Assembly vote. [See p. 365C2]

Rioting African mobs attacked Europeans & police Nov. 8 in Paarl, 35 miles northeast of Capetown. The riots were caused by Govt. banishment Nov. 2 of Mrs. Elizabeth Mafeking, a mother of 11 & leader of the Women's African Natl. Congress, to an area near Bechuanaland, 700 miles away. Mrs. Mafeking fled to British-protected Basutoland Nov. 10. [See p. 275F1]

Spain. Foreign Min. Fernando Maria Castiella & West German Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn Nov. 10-11 discussed proposals for linking Spain to the European common market or the rival European free trade zone. It reportedly was the first visit to Germany of a high Spanish official since the Nazi regime ended. [See p. 211E2]

Tunisia. Pres. Bourguiba & all candidates of his Neo-Destour (New Constitution) Party won nearly unanimous majorities in Tunisian general elections held Nov. 8. Bourguiba, unopposed, was reelected president with 1,005,769 of the 1,007,959 ballots cast. Neo-Destour candidates, unopposed in 13 of Tunisia's 15 election districts, won all 90 seats in the National Assembly. In the only 2 Assembly contests, Communist opposition candidates polled a total of 3,471 votes. [See Vol. XVI, p. 99G1]

West Germany. Social Democratic Party leaders, meeting in a special congress in Bad Godesberg Nov. 13-15, approved by 324-16 vote Nov. 15 a new Socialist program abandoning rigid Marxist tenets. The new program, advanced by Chrmn. Erich Ollenhauer, contained these major revisions of German Socialist policy: (1) communism & a "totalitarian controlled economy" were rejected as dangers to democracy; (2) nationalization of industry was dropped in favor of "free competition in a free economy" with "effective public controls" to prevent "misuse of the economy by the powerful"; (3) "class warfare" was abandoned in favor of a Socialist party with a broad national base; (4) traditional Socialist enmity toward the army & churches was ended; (5) a West German national defense not based on nuclear & mass-destruction weapons was backed, but a military draft was opposed until German reunification; (6) German reunification was urged within a "military relaxed European zone" free from foreign troops & A-weapons. [See p. 300B1]

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. The opposition National Democratic Union Nov. 8 chose Janio Quadros, 42, independent reformer & ex-governor of Saõ Paulo, as its candidate for president in the 1960 elections. Quadros already had been nominated by the Democratic Christian Party & 2 other minor parties.

Cacareco, a 4½-year-old female rhinoceros in the Rio de Janeiro zoo, won a landslide victory as a write-in candidate in municipal elections in Saõ Paulo Oct. 7. The vote was seen as a protest against the high cost of living & the shortage of meat & beans.

The Federal Supply & Prices Commission announced Sept. 29 that meat rationing would begin in Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6. Since efforts to force meat packers to sell meat at controlled prices had failed, the commission reported, supplies from the armed forces would be delivered to Rio butchers 4 times a week. Shops were to remain shut other days. [See p. 307E1]

Finance Min. Sebastiao de Almeida said Aug. 13 that Brazil would increase its International Monetary Fund quota from $150 million to $280 million despite a $300 million deficit in Brazil's balance of payments.

The Internal Revenue Dept. reported Sept. 16 that only 340,101 persons of Brazil's 62 million inhabitants had filed income tax returns for 1958. [See p. 243B-D1]

Ex-Amb.-to-Britain Assis Chateaubriand, owner of a chain of 28 daily newspapers, 22 radio stations & a weekly magazine, was reported Sept. 26 to have formed the Stockholding Consortium of Associated Newspapers & Broadcasting Stations. He gave 49% of the stock to 22 close associates, including sons & relatives. He kept 51% of the stock but provided that this controlling interest would go to the consortium on his death.

Cuba. The U.S. State Dept. accused Cuba Nov. 9 of an "inaccurate, malicious" "campaign, evidently designed to create an atmosphere of hostility" in U.S.-Cuban relations. The U.S. charge was made in a note delivered by Asst. State Secy. Roy R. Rubottom Jr. to Cuban Amb. Ernesto Dihigo & in a statement made public the same day. The U.S. protest grew out of the wide circulation of an English-language pamphlet published by the Cuban Ministry of State containing photographs of alleged casualties in the Oct. 21 "bombing" of Havana. The pamphlet included 4 pages of photographs of persons tortured & killed during the Batista regime. A back cover photo showed 2 planes over Havana and bore the caption "As in Pearl Harbor."

The U.S. statement said: even tacit U.S. approval had not been given to the anti-Castro leaflet bombing, which admittedly had been led from Florida by Maj. Pedro Diaz Lanz, ex-Cuban AF chief; investigation of the plane that took part revealed that a luggage rack had been fitted over the bomb bay, making it impossible for it to drop bombs; the former automatic weapons positions were permanently sealed, making it impossible to mount machine guns or cannon; "eyewitness reports" indicated that "many if not all, of the persons injured received their wounds either from stray . . . 20- & 40-mm. shell fragments from anti-aircraft fire of the Cuban armed forces or from grenades or bombs thrown . . . by terrorists." [See p. 347B1]

The Cuban Govt., in a note delivered Nov 13 by State Min. Raul Roa to Amb. Philip W. Bonsal, rejected the U.S. protest, reiterated its bombing charges and called on the U.S. to change its policy of exerting influence to prevent Cuba from acquiring arms.

Diaz Lanz was jailed in Miami Nov. 4 when he was unable to post a $5,000 bond. He was charged by the Cuban Govt. with murder & attempted murder during the leaflet raid and was held pending extradition procedures.

U.S. State Secy. Herter, acting on Pres. Eisenhower's request, asked the Justice Dept. Nov. 1 to stop flights from the U.S. "for the purpose of furthering civil strife" in Cuba. The Justice Dept. said 100 immigration officers had been sent to Florida to prevent unauthorized flights, and the Federal Aviation Agency announced Nov. 1 that all persons intending to fly to Cuba would be ordered to file detailed flight plans. [See p. 347C1]

The formation of a Cuban Govt.-in-Exile, with Dr. Domingo Gomez Gimeranez, 56, Columbia U. physiologist, as provisional president, was announced Nov. 10 in New York. Spokesman for the group: Rafael Diaz Belart, who previously had announced that he was a leader of the anti-Castro White Rose movement. U.S. State Dept. press officer Lincoln White said in Washington Nov. 3 that the U.S.

would not countenance the creation of any anti-Castro Govt.-in-Exile in the U.S. [See p. 347B2]

Maj. Camilo Cienfuegos, Cuban Army commander, disappeared over the Atlantic Oct. 28 in a flight from Camaguey to Havana. Premier Castro declared a 7-day mourning period Nov. 13 for Cienfuegas. AF Chief Juan Almeida was appointed to replace Cienfuegos Nov. 13, and Maj. Sergio de Valle was named AF chief. [See p. 32A1]

The 33,500-acre King cattle ranch in Camaguey Province, owned by the King interests of Texas & the Manati Sugar Co. of Cuba, was expropriated by the Agrarian Reform Institute Nov. 15 and transformed into a cooperative. 10,000 acres of land belonging to Charles R. Buford, an American, were taken over Nov. 5 as were 21,000 acres of the El Indio ranch Nov. 2. 75,000 U.S.-owned acres in Oriente Province were reported seized Nov. 2; 10,000 of these acres belonged to Bethlehem Steel Corp, 30,000 to the Cuban Development Co. & 35,000 to Compania Phillips. Orders to expropriate 50,000 acres of United Fruit Co. ranch land in Oriente Province were reported Oct. 11. All but 1,000 acres of a 21,650-acre farm belonging to Ramon Castro, a brother of the premier, were seized Oct. 18. [See p. 235B3]

RELIGION

8 Cardinals Appointed. Pope John XXIII Nov. 16 appointed 8 new members—including 2 Americans—to the College of Cardinals. This raised the college's membership to a record 79 and increased the number of American cardinals to a record 6.

The new cardinals: Milwaukee-born Archbishop Albert Gregory Meyer, 56, of Chicago; Milwaukee-born Archbishop Aloisius Joseph Muench, 70, of Fargo, N.D., apostolic nuncio to Germany; Archbishop Paolo Marelli, 64, of Rome, nuncio to Paris; Archbishop Gustavo Testa, 73, of Boltiere, Italy, nuncio to Switzerland; the Rev. Arcadio Larraone, 72, of Oteiza de la Solana, Spain, secretary to the Sacred Congregation of the Religious; Msgr. Francesco Morano, 77, of Caivano, Italy; Msgr. William Theodore Heard, 75, of Edinburgh, dean of the Tribunal of the Sacred Roman Rota, the first Scotsman to become a cardinal in 148 years and the first former Protestant to become a cardinal since 1879; the Rev. Augustine Bea, 77, of Baden, Germany, editor of Biblica, the late Pope Pius XII's confessor and the only Jesuit currently a cardinal. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 419C-E2]

Jews. The World Council of Synagogues adopted its constitution Nov. 16 at a convention in Kiamesha Lake, N.Y. and came into official existence. The convention, attended by 70 delegates from 18 countries, was held concurrently with the biennial convention of the United Synagogue of America, the U.S.-Canadian organization of Conservative congregations. The world group elected Charles Rosengarten of Waterbury, Conn. as president. Temporary hq. remained at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York. [See Vol. XVII, p. 383G2-D3]

The board of the National Federation of Temple Youth, Reform Judaism's youth group, announced in New York Aug. 15 that it had agreed to cooperate with the United Christian Youth Movement, a National Council of Churches affiliate, on a program of education & social action. The election of Roger Wolf of Cincinnati to succeed Robert Miller of Lexington, Ky. as federation president was announced Aug. 15.

Jewish New Year 5720 (Rosh Hashona) began at sundown Oct. 2 and was observed until sundown Oct. 4.

The American Jewish Year Book's 1959 edition, published June 28 by the American Jewish Committee & the Jewish Publication Society of America, estimated world Jewish population at more than 12 million and U.S. Jewish population at 5,260,000 (80% U.S.-born).

OBITUARIES

Frank Belgrano, 64, chrmn. & pres. since 1953 of Transamerica Corp. (West Coast holding company), American Legion national cmndr. 1934-35; Nov. 11 in New York of heart attack.

Percy C. Byron, 80, photographer noted for photos of turn-of-century NYC; June 9 in Cranford, N.J.

John Carroll, 67, portrait painter; Nov. 7 in Albany.

Vice Adm. Edward Lull Cochrane, 67, World War II chief of Bureau of Ships (in charge of naval construction program), Federal Maritime Board chrmn. & Marine administrator during Korean War; Nov. 14 in New Haven, Conn.

Edward Conners, 67, Irish-born NYC Fire Dept. chief 1955-58; June 2 in New York.

Rear Adm. Freeland A. Daubin, 73, U.S. Atlantic submarine force cmndr. 1942-44; Oct. 24 in Bethesda, Md.

Dr. Wheeler Pedlar Davey, 73, physics & chemistry research prof. at Pennsylvania State U. 1931-49, X-ray authority; Oct. 12 in Bellefonte, Pa.

George V. Denny Jr., 60, founder in 1935 of national radio program "America's Town Meeting of the Air" & its moderator until 1952, director of Columbia U.'s Institute of Arts & Sciences 1928-30; Nov. 11 in West Cornwall, Conn. of stroke.

Col. Edwin Emerson, 90, German-born (of U.S. parents) war correspondent (Spanish-American War for Leslie's Weekly, Russo-Japanese War for Collier's), member of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Spanish-American War; Oct. 3 in Yountville, Calif.

Antonio Ferre, 82, pres. & founder in 1918 of Ferre Enterprises, largest Puerto Rican industrial complex; Nov. 12 in Ponce, P.R.

Albert Leon Guerard, 79, French-born historian, Stanford U. prof. emeritus of general literature, author ("France: A Modern History," "Personal Equation"), father of novelist & Harvard U. prof. Albert J. Guerard; Nov. 12 in Stanford, Calif.

Col. M. Robert Guggenheim, 74, U.S. ambassador to Portugal 1953-54; Nov. 16 in Washington.

Lupino Lane, 67, British musical comedy actor who introduced dance "Lambeth Walk" in 1937; Nov. 10 in London.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, 90, ex-Columbia U. social legislation prof., housing & labor expert; Nov. 11 in Orlando, Fla.

Jesse A. Linthicum, 67, Baltimore Sun sports ed.; May 12 in Baltimore.

Dr. Ante Mandic, 78, Yugoslav king's regent from 1945 until formation of republic in 1946, World War II partisan fighter with Tito's forces; Nov. 15 in Lovran, Yugoslavia.

Lucy Randolph Mason, 77, Southeastern public relations officer for CIO 1934-41, aide in unionization of southern industries; May 6 in Atlanta.

Dr. Ben H. Nicolet, 69, senior chemist with U.S. Agri. Dept. 1920-47, author; May 15 in Washington.

Archbishop John Philippoussis, 85, of Naxos & Tinos, highest ranking Roman Catholic prelate in Greece since 1947; Nov. 9 in Athens of heart attack.

Bishop Gregory Rozman, 76, self-exiled anti-Communist head of Roman Catholic diocese of Ljubljana, Yugoslavia 1930-45; Nov. 16 in Cleveland. (He was tried for treason in 1946 in absentia and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.)

Israel Sack, 75, Lithuanian-born antique dealer, authority on American antiques; May 4 in Brookline, Mass.

Edgar Craig Schenck, 50, director of Brooklyn Museum since 1955; Nov. 6 in Istanbul, where he was completing a lecture tour on American art.

Rex W. D. Smith Jr., 58, American Airlines vice pres. for public relations 1945-58, first ed. of Chicago Sun in 1941, ex-ed. Newsweek magazine, chief of AP Bureau in Madrid during Civil War, author (Biography of the Bulls); May 17 in New York of cancer.

William H. Stead, 60, dir. Business Education Div. of Com. for Economic Development, dir. U.S. Employment Svc. 1939-41; June 12 in Washington of heart attack.

Aleksander Terpigorev, 86, Russian mining engineer credited with restoring coal & iron areas of Donets Basin after 1917 Revolution and World War II, member of Soviet Academy of Sciences; death Nov. 8 reported in Moscow.

Llewellyn Brooke White, 59, author, ex-asst. dir. of Comm. on Freedom of the Press, ex-aide U.S. State Dept. Intl. Info. Admin., mng. ed. The Reporter 1949-51, news & features chief OWI Overseas Bur. 1942-44; May 15 in New York of heart attack.

Prof. Charles Thomson Rees Wilson, 90, Scottish physicist, winner of 1927 Nobel physics prize with Arthur Compton for cloud chamber that marked track of alpha particles & electrons; Nov. 15 in Carlops, Scotland.

SPORTS

Air Racing. Mrs. Aileen Saunders of El Cajon, Calif. & Mrs. Jerelyn Cassell of San Diego won the Powder

Puff Derby handicap race for women by flying a Cessna 172 from Lawrence, Mass. to Spokane, Wash. (2,470 mi.) in 19 hr. 14 min. July 4-7.

Basketball. Elgin Baylor of the Minneapolis Lakers set a one-game NBA individual scoring record of 64 points as the Lakers defeated Boston, 136-115, in Minneapolis Nov. 8. [See p. 368G1]

Baseball. Most-valuable-player designations for the 1959 major league season via polls of Baseball Writers Association: NL Nov. 4 — Chicago shortstop Ernie Banks, 28 [see p. 367A3, G3]; AL Nov. 12—Chicago 2d baseman Nelson (Nellie) Fox, 31. [See pp. 367A3, 313B-E3]

Rookie-of-the-year awards for the major leagues via Baseball Writers Assn. polls: NL Nov. 17 — Willie McCovey, 21, first baseman, who joined San Francisco from Phoenix (PCL) July 30; AL Nov. 18—Bob Allison, 25, Washington centerfielder.

Harold (Peewee) Reese, 39, coach & ex-shortstop of the Los Angeles-Brooklyn Dodgers, was named Nov. 3 to replace Buddy Blattner as associate of Dizzy Dean on CBS telecasts of weekend major league games in 1960. Ex-Brooklyn outfielder Pete Reiser replaced Reese Nov. 6 as a Dodger coach. Fred Haney, ex-Milwaukee mgr., was signed Nov. 8 to replace Leo Durocher as announcer on similar NBC telecasts in 1960. Bobby Bragan, Spokane (PCL) mgr., was named a Dodger coach Nov. 2 to replace Charles Dressen, new Milwaukee mgr. [See p. 367C; Vol. XVIII, 216E2]

Hockey. Alfred George (Alf) Pike, 42, Winnipeg (Western Hockey League) coach, was named N.Y. Ranger (Natl. Hockey League) coach Nov. 12 to replace Phil Watson, who was hospitalized with ulcers.

Boxing. Paul John (Frankie) Carbo, 55, discontinued his trial & pleaded guilty in New York Oct. 30 to charges of conspiracy & violation of the N.Y. state boxing code by secretly managing middleweight Jimmy Peters—ostensibly managed by Herman (Hymie the Mink) Wallman—in a bout Feb. 21, 1958 and acting secretly as matchmaker for a bout staged in New York by the IBC Mar. 21, 1958 between welterweights Virgil Akins & Isaac Logart. [See p. 284G2]

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Carbo & 4 other men Sept. 22 on charges of threatening Donald Paul Nesseth of Covina, Calif., mgr. of world welterweight champion Don Jordan, & Hollywood boxing promoter Leonard Blakely (Jackie Leonard) in attempts to extort money & gain control of Jordan's bouts. (The conspirators allegedly violated federal anti-racketeering & interstate communications laws.) Others indicted in the case: Truman K. Gibson Jr., 47, Natl. Boxing Club (Chicago) pres. & ex-Intl. Boxing Club pres., arrested in Chicago; Frank (Blinky) Palermo, 54, ex-boxing mgr., arrested in Philadelphia; sports promoter Joseph Sica, 48, of Los Angeles & Louis Tom Dragna, 39, of West Covina, Calif., both arrested in Los Angeles. [See Vol. XVIII, 200D2; XVII, 400C1]

Bert Brodose of San Francisco & Ralph Gambina of Los Angeles were suspended for a year as boxing mgrs. in Calif. Oct. 19 for making a secret contract with Henry Cinacola, business mgr. for singer-actor Frank Sinatra, on management of heavywt. Reuben Vargas.

The N.Y. promoter's license of Rosensohn Enterprises, Inc. was revoked Nov. 6 by the N.Y. State Athletic Comm. after it rejected the firm's contention that its license had expired Sept. 30, hence was not subject to revocation. [See p. 355E3]

Football. Plans for formation of an 8-team pro American Football League, to start play in 1960 as a rival to the NFL, were reported complete Nov. 5 with franchises awarded to New York, Denver, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Buffalo & Boston. Lamar Hunt of Dallas was founder, Harry Wismer chairman of the new league.

Ex-FBI agent Austin Gunsel, 50, aide to the late Bert Bell, was named NFL acting commissioner Oct. 14. [See p. 331E1]

The Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. Council, meeting in Boston Oct. 27-28, put Arizona State & Montana State on probation for 2 years and Mississippi & Wyoming for one year for violation of rules on financial aid to athletes. [See p. 8F2]

Golf. The American team defeated the British, 8½-3½, in the biennial Ryder Cup pro team matches in Palm Springs, Calif. Nov. 6-7. [See Vol. XVII, 327G3]

Art Wall Jr., 35, of Pocono Manor, Pa. ended his year's competition on the major PGA tournament circuit as leading prize winner for 1959 with a total of $53,142, the PGA reported Oct. 10. [See p. 212B2]

Horse Racing. Winners of major events:

$283,075 Garden State Stakes in Camden, N.J. Oct. 31: Bellehurst Stable's Warfare, Ismael Valenzuela up, for $157,845.

$110,600 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Aqueduct (N.Y.) Oct. 31: Brookmeade Stable's Sword Dancer, Eddie Arcaro up, for $70,790.

$101,525 Frizette Stakes at Aqueduct Nov. 7: Mrs. Frances E. Genter's My Dear Girl, Mike Gonzales up, for $59,991.

$100,000 Washington, D.C. Intl. at Laurel, Md. Nov. 11: Cain Hoy Stable's Bald Eagle, Manuel Ycaza up, for $70,000.

Aqueduct race track in New York, remodeled at a cost of $33 million, reopened Sept. 14.

Indictments charging conspiracy to fix horse races at Agua Caliente, Mexico by use of drugs & bribery were returned by a county grand jury in Los Angeles Sept. 3 against private detectives Fred Otash, 37 (alleged chief conspirator), & Lou Kane, trainer Don Lee Wells, jockey Glen Lasswell, jockey's agent Richard Gach, and Dave Spencer Negri, Donald G. Potter & Donald Hinton.

Travis Kerr's Round Table, 5-year-old race horse that won a record total of $1,749,869, was retired to stud Nov. 2. [See pp. 356B2, D2, A3, 316C2]

Horse Show. The U.S. won the team title and Wm. C. Steinkraus (U.S.) the individual title in featured international jumping events of the Natl. Horse Show in New York Nov. 9 [See p. 308A2; Vol. XVIII, 372B2]

Tennis. Althea Gibson, ex-U.S. & Wimbledon women's singles champion, & Karol Fageros signed Oct. 19 in New York to make a pro exhibition tennis tour in conjunction with the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 436B2, 200E2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Crashes. 37 passengers & 5 crewmen were killed when a National Airlines DC-7B, en route from Tampa to New Orleans, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico Nov. 16, 107 miles southeast of New Orleans.

15 persons were killed when a USAF C-47 crashed shortly after it took off from Taipei Nov. 7.

Midwest blizzard dropped 21½ inches of snow on Helena, Mont. Nov. 12 and took 6 lives in Montana, 7 in Illinois & one in Iowa. Traffic accidents on slippery Illinois highways accounted for 6 more deaths Nov. 12. [See p. 80B3]

Roger (the Terrible) Touhy, 61, prohibition era mobster who served 25 years of a 99-year sentence for the 1933 kidnaping of alleged swindler John (Jake the Barber) Factor, was granted a parole by the Illinois Parole Board Nov. 13. Touhy claimed that he was framed by Factor. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 68A2]

Clutter Family Slain. Wealthy wheat farmer Herb W. Clutter, 48, his wife, Bonnie, 45, and their children, Nancy, 16, & Kenyon, 15, were found killed by shotgun blasts in their Holcomb, Kan. home Nov. 15. All had been bound hand & foot and gagged. Clutter, a Federal Farm Credit Board member, was a founder & past president of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association. [See Vol. XIII, p. 413A1]

Fishing boat collided with the Liberian tanker Opportunity Oct. 22 at the entrance of the Suez Canal, and 13 persons aboard the fishing vessel were drowned.

Freight-passenger boat collision on the Tolten River 650 miles south of Santiago, Chile May 14 drowned 14 persons. [See p. 156G2]

William Alfred Thorpe, 35, shot himself fatally June 14 in Richmond, Va. after slaying his mother, Sally, 65, his sister, Mary Ann, 34, and his son, Timmy Arnold, 2.

George Reeves, 45, who portrayed Superman in more than 100 TV films, shot & killed himself June 16 in Hollywood. Reeves was to have been married June 19 to N.Y. cafe socialite Lenore Lemmon, 35. He was said to have been despondent over being "typecast" and unable to find other roles.

Arthur Lem, 45, Chinese-born restaurateur of Hempstead, N.Y., was indicted June 29 by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn on charges of heading an international Chinese syndicate smuggling Chinese aliens into the

U.S. Lem formerly had been an undercover agent for the Justice Dept. and the Immigration & Naturalization Svc. Also indicted: his wife, Rose, 39, & laundryman Chin Suie Tung, 57. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 200G2]

Percy (Angel Face) Geary, 59, who had served 22 years of a 77-yr. term for allegedly master-minding the 1933 kidnaping of John J. O'Connell Jr., committed suicide by throwing himself under the wheels of a truck July 16 in Atlanta (Ga.) Federal Prison. Geary was the 3d suicide of 9 men charged with the kidnaping.

Karl H. Meyer, 22, son of Rep. William H. Meyer (D., Vt.), was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment & fined $500 July 10 in Omaha for taking part in a pacifist demonstration against a missile construction project.

Robert Davis was arrested by FBI agents in Miami Beach July 20 on charges of embezzling $265,000 from the Mercantile Natl. Bank, where he was a teller. Davis admitted losing the money at horse & dog races.

Jane Shushko, 15, admitted to Elmira, N.Y. police July 12 that she had set the fire in her family's home the night before in which her 6 younger sisters & one brother died.

Lowell M. Birrell, fighting to remain in Brazil, won from the Brazilian National Appeals Court Oct. 26 an injunction ordering the Justice Ministry not to cancel his residence papers. Birrell, who had been released from jail in Rio de Janeiro Oct. 20, was under indictment in New York on stock fraud charges. [See p. 332E-F1]

Ex-customs inspectors Benjamin Danis, 50, & William Lev, 45, were convicted in federal district court in New York Oct. 23 and sentenced Oct. 28 to 3 years' imprisonment & fined $2,500 each for smuggling $120,000 worth of Italian haberdashery into the U.S. Suspended sentences & 5-year probationary terms were given to ex-customs men Theodore Rider, 52, Robert S. Rosenberg, 42, & Arthur S. Mandel, 49 (who was fined $1,000). Joseph Cohen, 41, an ex-inspector, was acquitted. Others fined: Italian sales representatives Guiseppe Battaglia, 47, & Dominico Guarna, 29, $10,000 & $5,000, respectively. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 124G2]

David Patrick Hearne, 21, son of Irish Amb. John Joseph Hearne, accidentally struck & killed Mrs. Jossie Hamlin, 54, with his car in Washington Nov. 11. Hearne invoked diplomatic immunity, as he had in 4 previous brushes with Washington police. He attended Mrs. Hamlin's funeral in Courtland, Va. Nov. 15 with his father, who promised to pay damages to the victim's family. The ambassador said Nov. 17 that his son would return to Ireland "in the near future" to "continue his education."

Samuel (Big Sue) Katz, 60, was sentenced Nov. 6 in Newark to 6 years' imprisonment for giving a juror a $1,600 bribe in the 1956 income tax trial of the late Abner (Longie) Zwillman. Katz had been Zwillman's chauffeur. Co-defendant Edward A. Goodspeed, 44, had pleaded guilty and received a 2-year term. [See p. 72E1]

Newspaper contest fraud was charged in indictments returned by a federal grand jury in Detroit May 5 against Walter R. Johnstone, his wife, Ann, George Dingham Jr. & Joseph Dyson. They were charged with mail fraud and conspiracy to defraud. Henry Balk was indicted in the case May 6. [See p. 96F1]

Lt. Kurt Franz Rossmeisl, 52, who had escaped from a German PW camp at Camp Butner, N.C. in 1945, surrendered to the FBI May 10 in Cincinnati. He had been one of the last 3 PW escapees unaccounted for.

Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover's right to copyright his speeches & thus prevent their publication without his permission was upheld by Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington Oct. 23. Holtzoff dismissed a suit brought by Public Affairs Associates, Inc. of Washington, after Rickover denied it permission to quote his speeches on nuclear power & education because they were to be published in a book. Public Affairs contended that public speeches by a public official using government facilities on "government time" were public property. Holtzoff ruled that since Rickover's speeches were not part of his official duties, they belonged to him and were not in the public domain. [See p. 56F3]

Dmitri Shostakovich, 53, Soviet composer, arrived in New York Oct. 23 for a month's tour with leading U.S. symphony orchestras as part of the U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange program. Traveling with Shostakovich were Russian composers Dmitri Kabalevsky, Tikhon N. Khrennikov, Konstantin Dankevich & Fikret Anirov and critic Boris Yarustovsky. [See Vol. XVIII, 191B3]

Camden L. McLain, 66, U.S. consul in Costa Rica, shot himself fatally July 14 in San Jose.

Dr. Clayton F. Andrews, Lincoln, Neb. surgeon, was installed July 8 in Atlantic City as leader of the Shriners (Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of N. America), succeeding George E. Stringfellow. [See Vol. XV, p. 244F3]

Prince Charles of Britain was 11 Nov. 14. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 380A3]

MARRIED

Catherine Wood Marshall, 45, author & widow of U.S. Senate chaplain Peter Marshall, to magazine editor Leonard Earle LeSourd, 40; Nov. 14 in Leesburg, Va. (2d for both). [See Vol. XIII, p. 47F]

Whitelaw Reid, 46, ex-N.Y. Herald Tribune editor, to Elizabeth Ann Brooks, 27, executive secretary of the Fairfield Foundation; Nov. 14 in New Rochelle, N.Y. (his 2d). [See p. 292E3]

Flaviano Angelo Roncalli, nephew of Pope John XXIII, to Maria Galimberti; May 16 in Vatican City. Both the bride & groom came from Sotto Il Monte, the pope's native village, for the ceremony—the first performed by John XXIII since his election.

DIVORCED

Anita Ekberg, 29, Swedish film actress, from British actor Anthony Steel, 38; May 14 in Santa Monica, Calif.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Flowering Cherry. By Robert Bolt. About middle-class failure who dreams of owning an orchard. Staged by Frith Banbury. Presented by Playwrights Co. & Don Herbert in association with Don Sharpe Enterprises. With Wendy Hiller, Eric Portman, Andrew Ray, Geo. Turner. Oct. 21 at Lyceum. (0-7-0)§ Closed Oct. 24 after 5 performances.

Golden Fleecing. Comedy by Lorenzo Semple Jr. in which U.S. Navy men use ship's computer to beat Venetian roulette wheel. Staged by Abe Burrows. Presented by Courtney Burr & Gilbert Miller. With Tom Poston, Richard Elston, Robert Carraway, Suzanne Pleshette, Constance Ford. Oct. 15 at Henry Miller's. (4-3-0)§

Heartbreak House. Revival of Bernard Shaw's warning to human race. Staged by Harold Clurman. Presented by Maurice Evans & Robert L. Joseph. With Evans, Pamela Brown, Diane Cilento, Diana Wynyard, Sam Levene, Dennis Price. Oct. 18 at Billy Rose. (6-1-0)§

The Highest Tree. Written, directed & produced by Dore Schary. Dramatic argument vs. pollution of world's atmosphere by A-bomb tests. Presented by Theatre Guild. With Kenneth MacKenna, Miriam Goldina, Wm. Prince, Natalie Schafer, Howard St. John, Larry Gates. Nov. 4 at Longacre. (1-0-6)§

The Miracle Worker. By Wm. Gibson. About Helen Keller's childhood & relationship with her first teacher. Staged by Arthur Penn. Presented by Fred Coe. With Anne Bancroft, Patty Duke, Patricia Neal, Torin Thatcher, James Congdon. Oct. 19 at Playhouse. (7-0-0)§

Take Me Along. Musical based on Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" Adaptation by Jos. Stein & Robert Russell. Music & lyrics by Bob Merrill. Staged by Peter Glenville. Choreography by Onna White. Presented by David Merrick. With Walter Pidgeon, Jackie Gleason, Una Merkel, Eileen Herlie, Zeme North, Robert Morse, Susan Luckey. Oct. 22 at Shubert. (5-2-0)§

The Tenth Man. By Paddy Chayefsky. About exorcism of dybbuk by Jewish mystics in basement synagogue. Staged by Tyrone Guthrie. Presented by Saint Subber & Arthur Cantor. With Risa Schwartz, Donald Harron, Arnold Marle, David Vardi, Lou Jacobi, Jack Gilford, Geo. Voskovec, Jacob Ben Ami, Gene Saks. Nov. 5 at Booth. (6-1-0)§

The Warm Peninsula. By Joe Masteroff. 4 young people meet in Florida; 2 fall in love. Staged by Warren Enters. Produced by Manning Gurian. With Julie Harris, June Havoc, Larry Hagman, Farley Granger, Ruth White. Oct. 20 at Helen Hayes. (0-0-7)§

Closed

Cheri Nov. 28 (56 performances)
J.B. Oct. 24 (363 performances)
Much Ado About Nothing Nov. 7 (59 performances)

NEW BOOKS

Adventures of a Biographer. By Catherine Drinker Bowen. Author's anecdotal account of how she gathers material & writes. Nov. 2. (Atlantic, Little Brown, 232 pp., $4)†

Advertisements for Myself. By Norman Mailer. Outspoken short stories, critical essays, columns from the Village Voice. Oct. 30. (Putnam, 532 pp., $5)†

Arabian Sands. By Wilfred Thesiger. Explorer's 5-year journey through Arabian desert. Oct. 30. (Dutton, 326 pp., $5.95)†

Battle: The Story of the Bulge. By John Toland. Reconstruction of World War II battle from highest echelon on down. Sept. 29. (Random House, 400 pp., $4.95)†

Dear Beast. By Nancy Hale. New England girl marries Southerner, writes novel, but success tarries. Sept. 28. (Little, Brown, 327 pp., $4)*

Diplomat. By Charles W. Thayer. Ex-Foreign Service aide suggests U.S. foreign policy would be better served through use of trained professionals. Oct. 26. (Harper, 299 pp., $4.50)†

The Golden Age of Quackery. By Stewart H. Holbrook. Careers of 19th century charlatans. Oct. 20. (Macmillan, 302 pp., $4.95)†

Half Moon Haven. By Martin Russ. Sadism & corruption in home for mentally retarded. Sept. 21. (Rinehart, 185 pp., $3)*

In the Days of McKinley. By Margaret Leech. Biog. of President. Nov. 2 (Harper, 686 pp., $7.50)†

James Joyce. By Richard Ellmann. About Irish author's life & works. Oct. 22. (Oxford, 842 pp., $12.50)†

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* Fiction † Non-fiction
§ First figure—favorable reviews in major N.Y. newspapers; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable.